

USSR

MIRKIN, I. L., et al., Metallurgy, No. 11, Apr 79, pp. 8-15

hours of service. Today's trend of technical progress in power engineering is toward higher operating temperatures and pressures, coupled with ever increasing unit outputs. To meet the new requirements in heat resistance and workability, the development of new steels must be conducted in the following directions: 1) extending and maintaining the service life of the basic solid solution strengthening phase; 2) creating a more stable and slowly decomposing dispersion strengthening phase; in low-alloy steels the carbide phase is the strengthening phase; in medium- and high-alloy steels the carbide phase as well as intermetallics (L 2-4 is given phases); 3) strengthening the grain boundaries (L 2-4 is given). In the USSR work is presently in progress on creating steels of basic alloying elements, such as chromium and vanadium, and steel. Higher molybdenum contents raise the heat-resistance properties of the steel, provided most of it is located in the grain boundaries (without going to the carbide phase) for long-term service. For this the basic part of the carbon must be combined with the other alloying elements, such as vanadium, into alloy

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USSR

MIRKIN, I. L., et al., *Metallurgiya*, No. 1, Apr 70, pp. 6-16

carbides. The separation of large phase particles in some steels requires more time and much higher temperatures than in ferrite steels. This separation contributes to degradation of the steel. Plasticity for the entire service period is an essential characteristic which must be considered when relating the steel. Creep limit is equally important, and is considered to fatigue failure. The effort of raising the reliability of long-term service (100,000 hr.) of large power installations requires exact determination of creep rate and the latter failure as a function of stress and temperature. The problem is complicated by the fact that during long-term service the decomposition of steel sustains phase and structural changes, carbide precipitation, coagulation of carbide particles, changes in carbide composition and in the basic solid solution with respect to the alloying elements and, finally, changes in its structure. Most of these processes are related to diffusion phenomena. Therefore, solution of the basic problems in physical metallurgy and the technology of heat resistant steels, as well as advanced design

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USSR

NIRKIN, I. L., et al., *Elektronika*, No 1, 1977, p. 3-14
will make it possible to considerably increase the reliability
and service life of high-capacity power equipment.

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1/2 008 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70
TITLE--COMPARISON OF LINEAR AND NONLINEAR METHODS FOR EXTRAPOLATION AND
INTERPOLATION OF A MARKOV SIGNAL -U-
AUTHOR-(02)-MIRKIN, L.I., STRATONOVICH, R.L.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIV. FIZ. ASTRON. USSR, VOL. 11, NO. 1, P.
26-34 1970
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--FILTER THEORY, MARKOV PROCESS, ALGORITHM, NONLINEAR THEORY,
LINEAR FUNCTION, INTERPOLATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--1990/1329

STEP NO--UR/0188/70/011/001/0026/0034

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0109413

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 008

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0109413

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. COMPARISON IS MADE OF LINEAR AND
NONLINEAR METHODS OF FILTERING. ALGORITHMS ARE PROVIDED FOR
INTERPOLATION AND EXTRAPOLATION OF BINARY MARKOV SIGNALS. THE RESULTS
OBTAINED ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE DERIVED FROM LINEAR FILTERING.

UNCLASSIFIED

UDC: 621.385.63

USSR

BESSONOV, V. I., ZHELEZOVSKIY, B. Ye., MIRIN, V. I.

"Parametric Amplification and Frequency Conversion in a Two-Section Traveling Wave Tube"

Kiev, IVUZ: Radioelektronika, Vol 15, No 3, Mar 72, pp 290-295

Abstract: A two-section parametric traveling wave tube is considered in which the first amplification section is also a noise transformer for cooling the fast waves of the space charge. An analysis of expressions for the coupling coefficients of the waves in the tube shows that the electron stream can be cooled in the first section while simultaneously attaining high values of gain and conversion. Because optimum operating conditions are only slightly different for minimizing the noise factor and maximizing the gain and conversion factor, the two-section parametric traveling wave tube should make an effective low-noise microwave amplifier.

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Water Treatment

UDC 628.16.094.9

USSR

MIRKIS, I. M., DYKHNO, A. Yu., MIKHAYLOV, I. P., MITLITSKIY, G. A., and
KEGAMYAN, Yu. Sh.

"Removal of Calcium From Caspian Sea Water by Ion Exchange"

Moscow, Vodosnabzheniye i Sanitarnaya Tekhnika, No 10, 1972, pp 1-5

Abstract: Three types of sediments form during evaporation of sea water: calcium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide and calcium sulfate. The first two precipitate due to the presence of carbonate and bicarbonate ions whose content is rather low in comparison to other sediment-forming ions. Pilot plant studies were carried out with Caspian Sea water in an attempt to develop preventive measures against formation of sediment in the evaporators, by means of the decomposition of carbonates formed with acid, followed by removal of the calcium with the ion exchange technique. Scrubbed water was used for the regeneration of cation exchange resin. It was shown that it is possible to carry out a long-lasting cyclic process. The technology of such a process was developed. Effective exchange capacity of sulfonated coal and cation exchange resin KU-2 was determined.

1/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--OXYGEN VACANCIES IN CHROMIUM DOPED RUTILE CRYSTALS --U--

AUTHOR--(03)--SUCHAVA, L.S., RESHINA, I.I., MIRLIN, D.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--FIZ. TVERD. TELA 1970, 12(4), 1214-21

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

TOPIC TAGS--DOPED ALLOY, EPR, TITANIUM DIOXIDE, MINERAL, OXYGEN, CRYSTAL
VACANCY, ELECTRON TRAP, VACUUM TECHNIQUE, MINERAL

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3001/0375

STEP NO--UR/0181/70/0187004/1214/1221

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0126130

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 028

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--2000070

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0126130

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-C- ABSTRACT. BY EPR, CONDITIONS WERE INVESTIGATED OF THE APPEARANCE IN CR DOPED TiO SUB2 CRYSTALS OF COMPLEXES OF SUBSTITUTING CR PRIMED POSITIVE IONS AND C VACANCIES IN THE 2ND COORDINATION SPHERE. THE ABOVE COMPLEXES ARE PRODUCED BY VACUUM REDN. OF THE CR DOPED TiO SUB2 CRYSTALS AT 500-700DEGREES DUE TO THE FORMATION OF DEFECTS OF STOICHIOMETRY, C VACANCIES. DEEP ELECTRONIC TRAPS FILLED AT STRONGER REDN. OF THE CRYSTALS AT 800-1000DEGREES ARE RELATED TO CR VACANCY COMPLEXES. FILLING OF THESE TRAPS DITS. APPARENTLY, OPTICAL ABSORPTION IN THE REGION 1.1-1.4 UVED. IN THE REDUCED CR DOPED TiO SUB2 CRYSTALS. FOR CONCS. OF CR LARGER THAN 0.15 AT. PERCENT, THE CR VACANCY COMPLEXES ARE STABLE EFFECTS WHICH FREQUENTLY AFFECT THE CHARGE COMPENSATION IN THESE CRYSTALS. FACILITY: INST. PELOPOV., LENINGRAD, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 035
UNCLASSIFIED
PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70
TITLE--ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE INTERACTION OF OPPOSITELY CHARGED
POLYELECTROLYTES IN SOLUTIONS -U-
AUTHOR--(03)--ROGACHEVA, V.B., MIRLINA, S.YA., KARGIN, V.A.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--VYSOKOMOL. SOEDIN., SER. B 1970, 12(5), 340-3
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTROLYTE, ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, POLYMER, ACRYLIC ACID, VINYL
COMPOUND, PYRIDINE, BROMINATED ORGANIC COMPOUND, POLYMER STRUCTURE,
STYRENE, SULFONIC ACID

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--3007/0990

STEP NO--UR/0460/10/012/005/0340/0343

2/2 035

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0136420

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0-

ABSTRACT. A REACTION OF POLYACRYLIC ACID) (1) WITH POLY (4,VINYL,1,ETHYLPYRIDINIUM BROMIDE) IN AQ. SOLNS. GAVE GLOBULAR STRUCTURES, WHEREAS IN AQ. SOLNS. CONTROL ETCH OR DYE, CROSSLINKED FIBRILLAR STRUCTURES WERE FORMED. NEUTRALIZATION OF POLY (4,VINYL,1,BENZYLPIRIDINIUM HYDROXIDE) WITH 1 ORIPOLYSTYRENESULFONIC ACID) AFFORDED ELONGATED UNITS COMPOSED OF A LARGE NO. OF MACROMOLS, BUT HAVING NO DEFINITE STRUCTURE. FACILITY: MOSK. GOS. UNIV. IM. LOMONOSOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

UDC 621.43.011.553.621.5:133

USSR

MIRMOVICH, L. A.

"Experimental Study of the Velocity and Temperature Fields of a Free Jet of a Jet Engine"

Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. inst (Works, Ukrainian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute), 1971, No. 99, pp 72-80 (from RZh-Doklady, No 3, Mar 72, Abstract No 3R377)

Translation: The results of an experimental study of the velocity and temperature fields in the initial and basic sections of a free jet of the V-2 engine are presented. A diagram of the free jet and graphs of the velocity and temperature fields for different cross sections in different operating modes of the engine are constructed. A nomogram is constructed for determining the true velocity of the jet for a given temperature and instrument velocity. It is shown that a change in the temperature of the pickup due to retardation in the range of velocities measured has practically no effect on the magnitude of the true velocity as determined. Deviation is not more than 4%. 13 ref. Author's abstract.

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Medical Council

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CONVICTION BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1953 AND THE DISSENT IN THE AIR

I. R. Marshall, Laboratory Manager
 2476 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California
 2476 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California

Despite the constant improvement of weather-protective conditions, comparatively few diseases usually leading to death among other domesticated animals are still common in the human species.

The principal causes for such phenomena are heavy skin damage to the integrity of the skin cover as a result of excessive sweating and dryness of the skin and excessive lowered resistance of the organism due to overfeeding, overexposure to cold, prolonged physical fatigue, excessive sexual activity, early cessation of sexual activity, etc.

Of the parasitological diseases of the skin, scabies, etc. (to be) payed, to the skin. However, parasitological diseases in the present years have also established the possibility of numerous infection.

This is confirmed by clinical observations recorded in studies of separation diseases among newborn babies, a high incidence of parasitic worm infestation in children, etc. (to be) payed, to the skin. However, parasitological diseases in the present years have also established the possibility of numerous infection.

personnel in industrial heat-treatment centers, etc. (to be) payed, to the skin. However, parasitological diseases in the present years have also established the possibility of numerous infection.

However, it is characteristic of the diseases of the skin that they are transmitted in various ways: a) a basic natural reservoir of pathogenic microorganisms is various domestic animals, who spread the infection via the breeding method; b) extensive breeding of the mentioned animals with different strains results from carriers, who spread the infection via the breeding method; as well as from individuals with parasitic infection and of exposed parts of the body are more than sufficiently covered with protective coats in all persons and in those suffering from sporadic cases.

A. E. Lawrence came to the conclusion that a direct, unmediated contact with the "other" was essential to the development of the individual. He believed that the individual must be able to express himself in a way that is unique and that is not subject to the constraints of society. He believed that the individual must be able to express himself in a way that is unique and that is not subject to the constraints of society. He believed that the individual must be able to express himself in a way that is unique and that is not subject to the constraints of society.

And, indeed, in analyzing the incidence of disease in military units we noted an almost constant relationship to increase in pneumonias. In these cases where there was a high incidence of infection and such prodromal diseases such as the flu, acute rhinitis, laryngitis, sore throat, tracheitis and bronchitis, the rise in the incidence of pneumonia during the fall and winter months, as a rule, coincided with an increase of acute respiratory infections. Pneumonia is most frequently encountered in those cases where the disease is the result of a severe infection: influenza, measles, diphtheria, with predominant localization in the exposed surfaces of the body.

⁹ I. L. Joff attributes the development of ARI in horses to occupational soiling of the hinds. He found micro-organisms to be the direct cause of such infections in 10 percent of the cases. J. D. Storchlin attributed the increased incidence of respiratory diseases among the population during the influenza pandemic of 1957 to a decline in the natural

1/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--OHMIC RESISTANCE OF AN INHOMOGENEOUS PLASMA --U--
AUTHOR--(03)-BREYTMAN, B.N., MIRNOV, V.V., RYUTOV, D.D.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZHURNAL EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY I TEORETICHESKOY FIZIKI, 1970, VOL 58,
NR 5, PP 1770-1783
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS
TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRIC RESISTANCE, ELECTRIC CURRENT, PLASMA DYNAMICS, FREE
PATH, ELECTRON, ELECTRON CAPTURE, ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY, ELECTRON
COLLISION
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3001/2230 STEP NO--UR70056/170/058/005/1770/1783
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127592
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 028

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27/09/70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127592

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-O- ABSTRACT. THE FLOW OF A CURRENT THROUGH AN INHOMOGENEOUS PLASMA IS CONSIDERED UNDER CONDITIONS WHEN THE ELECTRON MEAN FREE PATH CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDS THE CHARACTERISTIC INHOMOGENEITY DIMENSIONS. IT IS SHOWN THAT THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CAPTURED ELECTRONS LEADS TO A STRONG INCREASE OF THE OHMIC RESISTANCE COMPARED TO THE CASE OF A HOMOGENEOUS PLASMA. THE EFFECTIVE CONDUCTIVITY IS CALCULATED BY SIMULTANEOUSLY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ELECTRON-ELECTRON AND ELECTRON-HOLE COLLISIONS. THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELECTRIC FIELD APPLIED TO THE PLASMA IS FOUND. INSTITUTE YADERNY FIZIKI, SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA, AKADEMII NAUK SSSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 020 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70
TITLE--TEMPERATURE AND AMOUNT OF HEAT NECESSARY FOR IMPARTING THE DESIRED
FLUIDITY OF AMMONIUM NITRATE EXPLOSIVES -U-
AUTHOR--(04)--KHANUKAYEV, A.N., DOLGOV, K.A., EIST, YU.A., MIRNYI, V.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--IZV. VYSSH. UCHED. ZAVED., GORN. ZH. 1970, 13(2), 64-9
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--ORDNANCE
TOPIC TAGS--AMMONIUM NITRATE, EXPLOSIVE LOADING, TRINITROTOLYENE, WATER,
CELLULOSE, LIQUID EXPLOSIVE/QUICK CELLULOSE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--3001/2095 STEP NO--UR70150710/013700270066/0069
ACCESSION NO--AP0127468

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

2/2 020

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127468

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. EXPERIENCE OBTAINED WITH WATER FILLED EXPLOSIVES ("AQUATOLS") SHOWS THAT WATER DOES NOT PRODUCE AT ROOM TEMP. THE REQUIRED FLUIDITY OF EXPLOSIVES DUE TO HEAT ABSORPTION BY DISSOLVING NH SUB4 NO SUB3. USE OF HOT WATER FOR SYN. OF DRY "AQUATOL" MIXTS. AND A HOT FLUID EXPLOSIVE CONTG. 65PERCENT OF A 90PERCENT AQ. SOLN. OF NH SUB4 NO SUB3, 32PERCENT GRANULATED TNT, AND 3PERCENT NA CM CELLULOSE, GIVES AT 70-90DEGREES A CONSISTENCY THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO EASILY INJECT THE EXPLOSIVES INTO THE PIPES AND HOSES FOR SUBSEQUENT FILLING OF THE BOREHOLES. EQUATIONS ARE GIVEN FOR CALCN. OF THE TEMP. OF THE RESULTING AQ. NH SUB4 NO SUB3 SOLNS. AND THE TEMP. OF THE RESULTING "AQUATOL" MIXT. EXAMPLES OF CALCNS. ARE PRESENTED AND THE THEORETICAL VALUES ARE COMPARED WITH EXPTL. RESULTS. FACILITY: Leningrad. GORN. INST. IM. PLEKHANDVA, Leningrad, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 015 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--PREPARATION OF DISPERSIONS OF INGREDIENTS FOR LATEX MIXTURES --U-
AUTHOR--(05)-MAZINA, G.R., MIROKHINA, G.A., PUTYATINA, Z.P., YDOVCHENKOVA,
H.K., ABRAMOVA, YE.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--KAUCH. REZINA 1970, 29(2), 19-21
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR
TOPIC TAGS--LATEX, MICROSCOPE, BUTYL RUBBER, FILLER, SULFUR, ZINC
COMPOUND, ROLLING MILL/(U)V200 VIBRATORY MILL, (U)MB16 MICROSCOPE,
(U)GIPI LKP BEAD MILL
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--1999/0096 STEP NO--UR/0138/T070297002/0013/0021
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122362
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 015

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122362

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. S, ZNO, ZNIS SUB2 CNET SUB2) SUB2, AND ZN(S SUB2 CNETPH) SUB2 DISPERSIONS WERE PREP'D. IN A BEAD MILL GIPI-LKP (HAVING GLASS BEADS 0.63-1 MM IN DIAM.), A ROTATORY MILL M-200, AND A BALL MILL, AND THE PARTICLES WERE EXAM'D. UNDER A H81-6 MICROSCOPE. SEDIMENTATION ANAL. INDICATED THAT THE DEGREE OF DISPERSION OF THE INGREDIENTS WAS IDENTICAL REGARDLESS OF THE MILL USED, BUT THE BEAM MILL WAS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE. BUTYL RUBBER FILMS FILLED WITH THE VARIOUS DISPERSIONS HAD SIMILAR PHYSICOMECH. PROPERTIES. FACILITY: NAUCH.-ISSLED. INST. REZIN. LAT KSNYKH IZDELII, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
TITLE--REACTION OF TETRACALCIUM ALUMINOFERRITE WITH SODIUM METASILICATE IN
A SODIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION -U-
AUTHOR--RYABIN, V.A., MUKASHEVA, G., MIRCLYLOV, B.V.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--Zh. Prikl. Khim. (Leningrad) 1970, 43(1), 32-5
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--AQUEOUS SOLUTION, CHEMICAL SEPARATION, CHROMATE, SILICATE,
ALUMINUM COMPOUND, FERRITE, SODIUM COMPOUND, HYDROLYSIS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY FILEL/ESAMP--1979/1200

STEP NO--09/0800/10/048/001/0037/0035

FILE REFERENCE NO--AP0046123

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Acc. Nr.

AP0046123

Abstracting Service: 5/70
CHEMICAL ABST.

Ref. Code

2180080

92460n Reaction of tetracalcium aluminoferrite with sodium metasilicate in a sodium chromate solution. Mikolyukov, B. V.; Ryabin, V. A.; Mukashyna, G. (L'rai. Khim. Inst., Sverdlovsk, USSR). Zh. Prikl. Khim. (Leningrad) 1970, 43(1), 32-5 (Russ.). When chromate is leached from melts by water or Na_2CrO_4 solns., insol. hydrated Ca chromate-aluminate (I) forms because of hydrolysis of tetracalcium aluminoferrite (II). Na_2SiO_3 (≥ 1.5 g/l. SiO_2 in soln.) prevents the formation of I by slowing the hydrolysis of II. Most of the Na_2SiO_3 remains in soln. The Na_2SiO_3 must be present in the leach solns. before leaching begins; it has no effect on chromate leaching after I has formed. Mary Francis Richardson

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1/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70
TITLE--SATURATION OF CHROMATE SLURRIES BY A GAS WITH A LOW CARBON DIOXIDE
CONTENT -U-
AUTHOR--MIROLYUBOV, B.V., RYABIN, V.A., VILNYANSKIY, YA.YE.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZH. PRIKL, KHIM. (LENINGRAD) 1970, 43(2), 442-5
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS
TOPIC TAGS--CHROMATE, SLAG, FERROCHROMIUM, CHROMIUM OXIDE, CALCIUM OXIDE,
MAGNESIUM OXIDE, SILICON DIOXIDE, IRON OXIDE, ALUMINUM OXIDE, CALCIUM
CARBONATE, CRYSTAL HYDRATE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REFL/FAME--1983/0924 STEP NO--UR/0080/70/043/002/0442/0445
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0053848
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 024

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0053848

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. SLAG (400 G), FROM THE PRODUCTION OF FERROCHROMIUM CONYG. CRO SUB3 22.47PERCENT, CAD 28.53, MGO 8.99, SIO SUB2 10.03, FE SUB2 O SUB3 5.49, AND AL SUB2 O SUB3 4.56PERCENT WAS GROUND TO A 150 MESH POWDER AND STIRRED INTO A SOLN. OF 9 G NA SUB2 CO SUB3 IN 700 G H SUB2 O. THE CHROMATES DISSOLVE ONLY PARTIALLY BECAUSE OF THE FORMATION OF INSOL. HYDRATES OF CHROMOALUMINATES OF CAD. FURTHERMORE, FILTRATION IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF COLLOIDAL HYDRATES OF ALUMINATES AND ALUMINOFERRATES OF CAD. SATG, THE PULP WITH STACK GAS CONYG. 4-5PERCENT CO SUB2 INCREASES THE YIELD OF SOL. CHROMATES BY 10PERCENT. NEUTRALIZATION BY CO SUB2 TO PH 8.3 CAUSES THE FORMATION OF EASY TO FILTER CACO SUB3 AND AL(OH) SUB3 AND CHROMATES ARE SET FREE. THE DURATION OF THE REACTION AND THE CONCN. OF CO SUB2 IN THE WASTE GASES ARE NOT ESSENTIAL. IN THE RESIDUE, 3CAD.AL SUB2 O SUB3.CACO SUB3.11H SUB2 O WAS DETECTED.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR/Mil/RU

Dateline SGF, 8 Dec

KOROL'KOV, N., Col, author of article about Hungarian Komsomol members visiting a guards chast. He identified the following who received Hungarian awards:

GOLUBEV, S., Maj Gen Avn, Commander of the Air Forces of the SGF,
MIROLYUBOV, V., Maj Gen Avn,
TISHIN, A., Lt,
POTEMKIN, A., Sr Lt.

Krasnaya Zvezda, 9 Dec 71, p 4, col 5

(5)

UDC 621.59 (088.8)

USSR

KAGANER, M.G., MIROLYUBSKAYA, YU. A.

"Method Of Application Of Vacuum--Multilayer Insulation"

USSR Author's Certificate No 268790, filed 8 May 68, published 14 May 71 (from RZh:Elektronika i yeye primeneniya, No 1, Jan 72, Abstract No 1A454P)

Translation: A method is proposed for application of vacuum--multilayer insulation on vessels of cylindrical form for storage of cryogenic liquids, by virtue of which strips of insulation are wound on the lateral face of the cylinder and insulating disks are applied at the bottom of the vessels. The method differs in the fact that with the object of increasing the productivity of labor and simplification of the installation of insulation for insulated bottoms, disks are used with a diameter larger than the diameter of the vessel, the protruding edges of which are cut into rectangular tongues and then turned back into the cylindrical part of the vessel and overlapped with respect to the perimeter of the insulation strips.

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USSR

UDC: 681.333

SULIMA, L. A., BONDAREV, V. B., MIROLYUBSKIY, V. M., REDCHENKO, V. I.,
KAYETKIN, R. A.

"A Device for Modeling a Neuron"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobretneniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Znaki,
No 48, Dec 73, Author's Certificate No 409245, Division G, filed 24 Apr 72,
published 30 Nov 73, p 121

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for modeling a neuron. The device contains a power supply and integrators. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, the device is simplified by adding a balanced differential amplifier covered by negative and positive feedback loops. Connected to the first input of the amplifier are integrators and a scaling resistor unit and also switching elements whose controlling inputs are connected to the power supply. The first output of the balanced differential amplifier is connected to the output of the first switching element, while the second output of the balanced differential amplifier is connected to the output of the second switching element, which is connected in turn to the first switching element, to the zero potential line, and to the second input of the balanced differential amplifier.

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- 55 -

72- C16 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--NEUTRON DIFFRACTION STUDY OF ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE HYDRIDE -U-

AUTHOR--(05)--BYKOV, V.N., GOLOVKIN, V.S., LEVCIK, V.A., MALININ, V.P.,
MIRCH, N.F.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--KRISTALLOGRAFIYA 1970, 15(2), 376

DATE PUBLISHED--70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--NEUTRON DIFFRACTION, ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE, HYDRIDE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--1995/0899

STEP NO--02/0070/10/015/002/0378/0.70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0116409
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--2001/7/6

2/2 018
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0116409
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. ZRN SUBO.36 H SUBO.80 WAS STUDIED
BY NEUTRON DIFFRACTION TO DET. THE LOCALIZATION OF N AND H ATOMS AND THE
EFFECT OF N ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF H ATOMS IN THE HYDRIDE LATTICE. THE
CLOSEST AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXPTL. AND CALCD. DATA WAS OBTAINED FOR
THE P3AK3M1 MODEL. THE N ATOMS ARE LOCATED ON THE OCTAHEDRONS EVERY
OTHER LAYER AND H ATOMS ON ALL TETRAHEDRONS, BUT THE NO. OF H ATOMS IN
THE LAYERS CONTG. N ATOMS IS 4 TIMES SMALLER THAN IN THE N FREE LAYERS.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 51:621:391

KOLESNIK, V. D., MIRONCHIKOV, Ye. T.

"The Number of Information Symbols in Polynomial Codes"

Tr. Leningr. In-t Aviats. Priborostr. [Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrument Building], 1972, No 74, pp 60-70 (Translated from Referativnyi Zhurnal Kibernetika, No 11, 1972, Abstract No 11V371, by V. Zinov'ev)

Translation: The polynomial codes introduced by Kasami, Lin and Petersen have been studied by many authors. This class of codes is interesting in that it includes many known classes of codes such as R-M codes, BFC codes, and geometric codes, etc. The purpose of the present article is to describe a simple method of determination of the number of information symbols in polynomial and other related codes. In certain particular cases, this method leads to simple recurrent or explicit formulas which are either known or generalizations of known formulas, or are new. For example, a formula is produced for the number of information symbols in the case of Euclidean geometric codes.

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KOLESNIK, V. D., MIRONCHIKOV, Ye. T.

"Distribution of Probabilities in Finite Abelian Groups and Analysis of Decoding Algorithms"

Informatsionnye Materialy. Nauch. Sovet po Kompleks. Probl. "Kibernetika" AN SSSR [Information Materials, Scientific Council on the Complex Problem of "Cybernetics," Academy of Sciences USSR], No 3(50), 1971, pp 166-196, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Kibernetika, No 3, 1972, Abstract No 3 V359 by E. Gabidulin).

Translation: Real functions defined in elements of a finite Abelian group and their Fourier transforms are studied. In particular, the distributions of probability are fixed in the group and the problem of decoding error is studied. Characteristic functions (Fourier transforms of the probability distribution) are used to describe a broad class of channels including a channel without memory, and the upper boundary is produced for the probability of false decoding. Let us present a characteristic partial result: for a binary symmetrical channel, the probability of error has the estimate

$$P_{er} < \sum_{w=1}^n N(w) (2\sqrt{p_0 q_0})^w, \text{ where } p_0 \text{ is the probability of error in a symbol, } N(w)$$

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USSR

KOLESNIK, V. D., MIRONCHIKOV, Ye. T., Informatsionnye Materialy. Nauch.
Sovet po Kompleks. Probl. "Kibernetika" AN SSSR, No 5(50), 1971, pp 166-186.

is the spectrum of the code. It is pointed out that the method of operations
can be used for the solution of other similar problems.

1/2 007 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70
TITLE--OUTER SPHERE AND INNER SPHERE COMPLEXES OF COBALT II, NICKEL II,
AND COPPER II -U-
AUTHOR--(04)-MIRONOV, V.YE., MAKASHEV, YU.A., MAYRINA, I.YA.,
KRYZHANOVSKIY, H.M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZH. NEORG. KHIM. 1970, 15(5), 1301-4
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--COBLAT COMPLEX, NICKEL COMPLEX, COPPER COMPLEX, CHLORINE,
BROMINE, NITRATE, SULFATE, STABILITY CONSTANT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--3008/0943

STEP NO--UR/0078/T0/015/005/1301/1304

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0137971

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 007

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0137971

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. STABILITY CONSTS. WERE DETERM. FOR INNER AND OUTER SPHERE COMPLEXES OF $Cu(II)$, $Ni(II)$, AND $Co(II)$ HEXAQUA IONS WITH HALIDES, THIOCYANATE, SULFATE, AND NITRATE IONS. THE TENDENCY TO INNER AND OUTER SPHERE INTERACTION DECREASES IN GOING FROM CL PRIME NEGATIVE TO BR PRIME NEGATIVE. THIS IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ELECTROSTATIC NATURE OF THE OUTER SPHERE BONDS. THE TENDENCY FOR NITRATE AND SULFATE IONS IN THE Cu COMPLEXES TO ENTER THE INNER SPHERE IS SMALL AND APPROX. THE SAME. THE HIGHER STABILITY OF THE Cu SULFATE COMPLEX IS RELATED TO THE HIGH STABILITY OF INNER SPHERE SULFATE ASSOCNS. FACILITY: Leningrad. Gos. Pedagog. Inst. Im. Gertsena, Leningrad, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 629.7.018.1

TARASENKOV, A. M., POZHANIN, Yu. P., ~~ELISCHENKO, A. I.~~

"A Model Which Simulates Longitudinal Oscillations of an Aircraft"

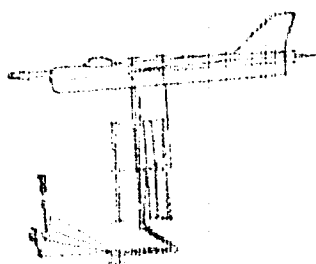
Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obratzy, Tovarnyye Znakhi, No 2, Jan 72, Author's Certificate No 324645, Division G, filed 18 Nov 69, published 23 Dec 71, pp 159-160

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a model which simulates longitudinal oscillations of an aircraft. The model contains a fuselage with horizontal stabilizer and hinged elevator, control levers, flaps, and measuring equipment. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, in order to demonstrate the longitudinal motion of an aircraft, the model is hinged at the center of gravity and the focus on clamps which are in grooves lengthwise of the model. The rods are coupled to spring and control levers. The spring for the rod fastened to the focus of the tail, and the elevator, are fastened through the rods to the control lever.

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USSR

TARASENKOV, A. M. et al., Soviet Patent No 324645



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1/2 026
UNCLASSIFIED
PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--EFFECT OF NEROBOLIL ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPARATIVE PROCESSES IN
THE MYOCARDIUM OF RABBITS DURING EXPERIMENTAL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION -J-
AUTHOR--(03)-KNYAZEVA, G.D., MYAZORIKOVA, R.A., MIRONENKO, A.I.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--FARMAKOL. TOKSIKOL. (MOSCOW) 1970, 33(2), 182-7
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--ANDROGEN, HEART DISEASE, ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, TISSUE
REGENERATION
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--1997/0181
STEP NO--UR/0390/T0/033/002/0182/0187
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0119177
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 026

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--1600170

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0119177

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. NEROBOLIL ADMINISTERED 1.M. AT 10 MG-KG TO RABBITS WITH EXPTL. MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION. NORMALIZED THE SERUM ALBUMIN TO GLOBULINS AND THE BETA LIPOPROTEINS TO ALPHA LIPOPROTEINS RATIOS, RESTORED THE DECREASED LECITHIN TO CHOLESTEROL RATIO, AND IMPROVED THE ELECTROLYTE BALANCE AND ELECTROCARDIOGRAM. NEROBOLIL FASTENED REGENERATIVE PROCESSES BY STIMULATING FORMATION OF GRANULATION TISSUE DURING RESORPTION OF NECROSIS, AND ACCELERATED DIFFERENTIATION OF THE CELLULAR ELEMENTS. SCAR TISSUE FORMED MORE RAPIDLY AND AS A RESULT COVERED LESS AREA.

FACILITY: I. MOSK. MED. INST. IM. SECHENOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

Acc. Nr.: AP0042563

Ref. Code: 4A0362

JPRS 52162

Measurement of Turbulent Moisture Fluxes with IR Hygrometer

(Abstract: "Measurements of Turbulent Moisture Fluxes with an Infrared Hygrometer," by L. G. Yelagina, V. I. Gorshkov and E. F. Mirpashko, Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere; Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Fizika Atmosfery i Okeana, Vol VI, No 1, 1970, pp 92-95)

During the summer of 1968 the State Hydrological Institute made systematic measurements of moisture fluxes with an infrared hygrometer at the Valday Scientific Research Hydrological Laboratory for comparing the results with data obtained using the large-model hydraulic evaporator. The latter instrument is a precise apparatus for measuring evaporation from the earth's surface by constant weighing. The instrument's surface area is 5 m² and it holds a monolith of earth weighing 40 tons; weighing accuracy is 5 grams. The spectroscopic method, based on water-vapor absorption of radiation in the IR region, has advantages in comparison with other methods for measuring humidity; in particular, it is direct, inertialess and suitable for determining humidity at below-zero temperatures. On the other hand, it is difficult to use because the transmission function of water vapor in the working region of the spectrum must be measured with

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a great accuracy and it cannot be used in measuring relative humidities close to saturation. The results given in this paper were obtained using the water vapor absorption band at 1.9μ . Detailed results obtained under specific circumstances are given. The distance between the compared instruments, the IR hygrometer and the large-model hydraulic evaporator, was 1.5 km. It was found that the mean daily values of the moisture flux as registered by the two instruments were quite close.

19760540

UDC: 621.372.852.2(088.8)

USSR

ANTONOV, N. N., VENDIK, O. G., DAKHNOVICH, A. A., MIROKHENKO, I. G., Lenin-grad Electrical Engineering Institute

"A Capacitive Phase Shifter"

USSR Author's Certificate No 261493, filed 2 Dec 68, published 28 May 70
(from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 1, Jan 71, Abstract No 15212 P)

Translation: The proposed capacitive phase shifter contains a strip line and controllable capacitors based on a nonlinear dielectric. To keep phase displacement constant over a wide temperature range, the phase shifter is made in the form of a series circuit of capacitors connected in a break in the central conductor of the line. One illustration.

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DDC: 661.14

USSR

MIKHALEV, A. A., ~~MIKHALEV, V. M.~~, MOROZOV, O. A., KOLESNIK, R. I.,
TETERYUKOVA, V. G., GUSEL', B. M.

"A Procedure for Predicting the Uniformity of the Luminescence
Color of a PM-5 Phosphor Coating"

Sb. nauch. tr. VNIi lyuminescent. i osobo chist. veshchestv (Col-

lected Scientific Works of the All-Union Scientific Research

Institute of Phosphors and Extra Pure Materials), 1971, v. 5,
pp 125-132 (from *RZh-Khimiya*, No 7, Apr 72, Abstract No 7:174)

Translated from: *Tr. VNIi lyuminescent. i osobo chist. veshchestv*, No 5, 1971, pp 125-132. The authors describe a method for predicting the uniformity of the luminescence color of a PM-5 phosphor coating on the basis of the results of a preliminary test of the coating on a small area. The method is based on the fact that the luminescence color of a PM-5 phosphor coating is determined by the ratio of the intensities of the blue and green components of the luminescence spectrum. The authors show that this ratio is a function of the thickness of the coating and the concentration of the phosphor in the coating. The method described in the paper makes it possible to predict the uniformity of the luminescence color of a PM-5 phosphor coating on the basis of the results of a preliminary test of the coating on a small area. The authors also show that the method is applicable to other types of phosphor coatings.

USSR

MIKHAEV, A. A., et al, Sb. nauch. tr. VNI Izm. i issled. veshchestv, 1971, vol. 5, pp 125-138

of the components. A coefficient of uniformity is derived which is equal to half the sum of the ratios of the weights of the E-3² and E-3¹ fractions of the composition, which contain particles from 16 to 20 microns, or more than 20 microns, and the limiting value of the coefficient is established (2 or less). Determination of the coefficient is based on analysis of the particles of more than 20 batches of E-3¹ isomeric composition. Bibliography of 5 titles. Resume.

USSR

UDC: 621.372.337

BURDOV, D. P., LITVINSKY, V. L., and TERESHCHENKO, A. I.

"Using Open Cylindrical Limited Resonators for Investigating the Dielectric Characteristics of a Material"

Kiev, Izvestiya VUZ -- Radioelektronika, Vol. 13, No. 10, 1970, pp 1085-1091

Abstract: Interest has been aroused by the ability of resonators of this type to find the dielectric capabilities of moving gaseous media as well as solid, liquid, or powdered substances partially or completely filling the resonator space. In the case considered by this article, the dielectric is in the shape of a cylindrical rod placed coaxially with the resonator and partially filling it. The measurement and its method are analyzed only for the case of type H₀₁ oscillations. In the theoretical analysis, the walls of the circular cross-sectioned resonator are considered to be infinitely long. After the theoretical portion of the article, in which formulas are obtained for determining the parameters of solid, liquid, and powdered substances, there is an experimental

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USSR

BURTOVOY, D.P., et al, Izvestiya VUZ - Radioelektronika, Vol 13, No 1, 1970, pp 1085-1091

section giving details of the equipment and results of such measurements made with a resonator of finite length, 20 mm, and cut in the form of a cylindrical waveguide of 20 mm in diameter. A diagram of the resonator and a block diagram of the associated equipment are given. Also presented is a table of the results of the experimental work performed on a number of materials including ebonite, textolite, granulated table salt, and the like. The authors note that they also obtained formulas for determining the concentration of the plasma partially filling the resonator and the effective collision frequency between the electrons and heavy particles. These formulas and the results of corresponding experiments are being separately published.

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- 107 -

Acc. Nr:

AP0045009

Abstracting Service: 5/70
INTERNAT. AEROSPACE ABST.

Ref. Code:

UR0109

A70-23165 # Calculation of the frequencies of an open cutoff resonator of rectangular cross section (Raschet chastot otkrytogo predel'nogo rezonatora priamougol'nogo poperechnogo sечeniia). P. Burtovoi, V. L. Mironenko, and A. I. Treshchenko. Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, vol. 15, Feb. 1970, p. 389-391. In Russian.

Study of an open cutoff resonator in the form of an infinite rectangular waveguide with a seminfinite metal partition located at a certain distance from one of the narrow walls of the waveguide. The results of a calculation of the frequency dependence of the phase of the reflection coefficient and the relative length of the resonator are presented in the form of graphs.

A.B.K.

At 5

REEL/FRAME
19771905

Acc. Nr:

AP0037235

Ref. Code: UR 0301

PRIMARY SOURCE: Voprosy Meditsinskoy Khimii, 1970, Vol 16,
Nr 1, pp 28-31

DISORDER IN ACCEPTOR FUNCTION OF TRANSFER RNA FROM RABBIT
LIVER AT INSULIN INSUFFICIENCY

Ye. I. Gerasimova, V. I. Mitonenko

The Laboratory of Biochemistry Research Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism, USSR

The insulin insufficiency by means of alloxan acetalization has been induced in rabbits. From livers of both diabetic and healthy animals the total tRNA and aminoacyl RNA-synthetases have been isolated. The level of aminoacyl RNA formation was studied. It was noted that "diabetic" tRNA less efficiently accepts ^3H -leucine and ^3H -methionine and ^3H -leucine under catalytic action of "diabetic" as well as "healthy" aminoacyl RNA synthetases. At the same time "healthy" RNA's with "healthy" synthetases react more readily. From these results one may conclude that one of the possible reasons for decreased level of aminoacyl tRNA formation in the liver of animals with insulin insufficiency is transfer RNA itself.

D. A.

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REEL/FRAME
19730160

USSR

UDC 613.3^h

POGOSOV, D. P., OMEL'YANETS, N. I., Candidate of Medical Sciences, Grigor'yev, L. V. Doctor of Medical Sciences, MEDVEDEV, I. N., Candidate of Medical Sciences, MIRONETS, N. V., Kiev Institute of Public and Communal Hygiene named A. N. Parzheyev

"Hygienic Evaluation of Materials for Decontamination and Enrichment of Demineralized Water with Salt"

Moscow, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, No 3, 1972, pp 19-22

Abstract: Results are presented from a hygienic evaluation of AV - 7 x 8ch S anion-exchange resin in bicarbonate form and the contact granulated M-16 mineralizer for enrichment of desalinated water with salt and the asbestos-silver sterilizer for decontamination of desalinated water. The use of water which has been enriched with salt and decontaminated by the mentioned materials for drinking purposes is acceptable for a period of no more than 30 days. The procedures for applying the indicated materials for the mentioned purposes and testing the water obtained are described. The results of the sanitary-chemical, sanitary-bacteriological and sanitary-toxicological studies provide a basis for recommending AV-17-8chS anion-exchange resin (in bicarbonate form) and the M-16 granulated contact mineralizer as reagents for enriching water with salt for short-term utilization of it for drinking purposes. In connection
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USSR

POGOSOV, D. P., et al., *Gigiyena i Sanitariya*, No 8, 1972, pp 19-22

with absence in the mineralizer of fluorine compounds, the water cannot be used for drinking purposes over a prolonged period of time. The investigated asbestos-silver sterilizer is in need of further improvement in that its present output of silver ions is low and unstable. White rats were used to study the physiological effects of drinking the treated water.

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1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--300170
TITLE--BLOOD COAGULATION SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH AMYLOIDOSIS -U-
AUTHOR--MIRONETS, V.I.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--VRACHESNOYE DELO, 1970, NR 4, PP 110-112
DATE PUBLISHED--70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--NEPHROSIS, BLOOD COAGULATION, THROMBOSIS
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--3001/1944 STEP NO--UR/0475/10/000/004/0110/0111
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127345
UNCLASSIFIED

REEL # 20
MASLOVA, L.A.
to
MIRONETS, V.I.